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FINAL RESULTS REPORT

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ACRONYMS

BH	Boreholes
CESVI	<i>Cooperazione e Sviluppo</i>
HHs	Households
l/hr	Litres per hours <i>as in yields of water pumps</i>
l/p/d	Litres of water per person per day
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces

Introductions

CESVI has for the past one year since October 2005 been implementing a USAID/OFDA funded project in the district of Pader in the conflict ridden Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda. The project concentrated its activities in the five IDP camps of: Ligiligi, Olung, Omot, Paimol Mutto and Wol in Agago County majoring in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The project was complementary to projects completed previously by other humanitarian agencies. So the report will review the baseline findings and assess the improvements made to the lives of the target beneficiaries in those camps where impact will be measured with reference to the gaps from the previous implementations. It will also digest monitoring indicators developed at the inception of the project but nonetheless with hindrances, challenges and constraints encountered during the period. In the same way, it will also detail key areas of program learning and improvements as deemed appropriate.

Program Overview

Objective 1: *Provision of safe drinking water to the camp populations of Ligiligi, Olung, Omot, Paimol Mutto and Wol.*

Objective Review

This objective was planned to meet the daily safe and clean water needs of the communities living in the five IDP camps of Ligiligi, Olung, Omot, Paimol Mutto and Wol to complement the existing water infrastructures in the mentioned areas. This was to be achieved by:

- Motorization of five production wells with minimum safe yields of 3000 litres/hour with five distribution points,
- 366,000 litres of water per day was to be produced from the water systems.

Assessment and Surveillance Data

A baseline survey was conducted at the start of the project to determine the actual situation on the ground since some months had elapsed from the proposal submission time to the inception of the project. The survey produced representative information on the water situation from which key monitoring indicators were derived. This report therefore summarizes the first three quarterly updates combined with achievements in the last quarter. The selected indicators were used on monthly basis to relate progress against those determined in December 2005 when the baseline survey was conducted and this formed the benchmark for all of our reporting under the project. Much as the report will present physical changes in the life of the beneficiaries, a lot shall also be mentioned about the qualitative impacts although some of them have been deduced from proxy indicators set during the start of the implementation period. The data however used to measure results range from access to and quantity of safe and clean water, water quality, walking distances and queuing at water points. The data will also consider water use priorities, overburdened gender groups in water collection, overburden time, water source management, water use facilities and goods and users' service satisfaction level.

Targeted and Reached Populations

Because of the nature of the facilities installed in the five IDP camps, it has become quite difficult to single out real beneficiaries as compared to the resident populations in the camps. It is not possible to differentiate between host and IDP communities. Therefore utilities provided are meant for targeted populations which in actuality refer to the entire population of camps.

The table below shows population distribution in the five project camps from project development phase to the final reporting time. Close examination of this table reveals that there have been population movements over the period to other camps. The total variance from project start to end indicates a 3% decrease. Paimol Mutto IDP camp showed the greatest increase in the population with 24% increase, with Olung and Wol registering 12% and 2% rise respectively. Unlike in these three camps, the trends in the other two IDP camps show the reverse with Ligiligi and Omot registering a decrease in population figures of 29% and 22% respectively.

IDP Camp	Proposal	Baseline	End of Project	End of Project Population percentage variation
	Aug-05	Dec-05	Sep-06	
	Population	Population	Population	
Ligiligi	NA	8,432	6,012	-29%
Olung	NA	4,200	4,698	12%
Omot	8,850	8,850	6,870	-22%
Paimol Mutto	9,790	9,790	12,126	24%
Wol	10,217	10,217	10,422	2%
Total	28,857	41,489	40,128	-3%

The decreases in the population figures in the two IDP camps above could be attributed to the many decongestion camps sprouting in the neighbourhood meaning those originally with homes from areas close to the new sites have been tempted to move to the decongestion camps for access to their land. Some of them have moved out of the original IDP camps permanently while others still maintain two homes.

Conversely, Olung, Paimol Mutto and Wol have shown an increased trend in the population over the project period. This may be explained by the fact that many of the IDPs initially displaced to other camps where their relatives lived but now have decided to return closer to home and start adjusting to normal lives. Testimonies from some of the returnees say that better facilities in these areas have contributed to their return.

Objective 2: *Provision of sanitary facilities and encouraging culturally appropriate hygiene behavior among the camp population.*

- a) *Provision of durable family latrine facilities to enhance camp hygiene.*
- b) *Improved handling and disposal of household solid wastes.*
- c) *Improvement of hygiene practices by community members.*

Objective Review

The major objective was to ensure that the population living in Omot camp access improved sanitary facilities and adapted to resources and facilities that reflect their vulnerabilities, needs and preferences. The objective was also meant to involve the users in the management and maintenance of sanitation and hygiene facilities where appropriate. The main areas of intervention were community latrine construction, provision of sanitation kits to encourage good behavioral practices in hygiene and camp cleanliness. A secondary objective was to ensure that the necessary facilities in sanitation were ably catered for and that community members actually used and maintained them.

On the other hand, these appropriate facilities for waste disposal were meant to ensure that internally displaced persons dignity, safety, health and well-being were all improved. The key activities under this objective were:

- Constructing 408 group latrine stances using sanplats and community participation,
- Digging of 33 communal refuse pits,
- Selection and training of hygiene promotion structures in 8 blocks,
- Distribution of 24 hygiene and sanitation kits targeting 8,550 beneficiaries in Omot IDP camp.

All these activities were planned for Omot IDP camp since it was the only one meant to benefit from this objective due to findings during project development phase. The construction of communal latrines was intended to create the first barrier to excreta-related diseases, helping to reduce transmission through direct and indirect routes.

Assessment and Surveillance Data

During the baseline survey, it was found out that community habits in sanitation were basically influenced by factors other than cultural beliefs. The main factors influencing behaviour were related to difficult soil conditions - either stony formations or collapsible soils, common defecation practices (open defecation) that seem a normal practice to children growing up, limited space for sanitary facilities construction due to unplanned and congested settlements in the camps, scarce local materials for the construction of facilities and resistance from land owners on use of their land.

Other factors that were also considered are vested responsibility in disposing of children's faces and hand washing practices dictated by quantities of water available. Space and unwillingness to construct, by the IDPs, other facilities for solid and liquid waste disposal was a problem. Lack of community resource persons responsible for providing guidance on hygiene related practices was also an issue identified.

Quantitative and qualitative data

Water

The table below presents the water situation in the five project camps over the reporting period with baseline information as benchmarks. It should be noted here that other than the project activities, no more facilities have been constructed by other humanitarian agencies or by government departments in these camps. This is evident by the fact that the numbers of facilities in water have remained static in line with the baseline survey report conducted in December 2005.

IDP Camp	Population		Boreholes	USAID/OFDA Motorized water systems	Safe Water Situation in (l/p/d)	
	Baseline	End of Project	Baseline		Baseline	End of Project
	Dec-05	Sep-06	Dec-05		Dec-05	Sep-06
Ligiligi	8,432	6,012	3	1	2	6
Olung	4,200	4,698	2	1	3	7
Omot	8,850	6,870	4	2	3	6
Paimol Mutto	9,790	12,126	14	1	9	9
Wol	10,217	10,422	16	1	9	11
Total	41,489	40,128	39	6		

It is also quite clear here that even for those camps where population figures have increased over the period, communities have still used the same facilities. A population variation has influenced impact on water availability.

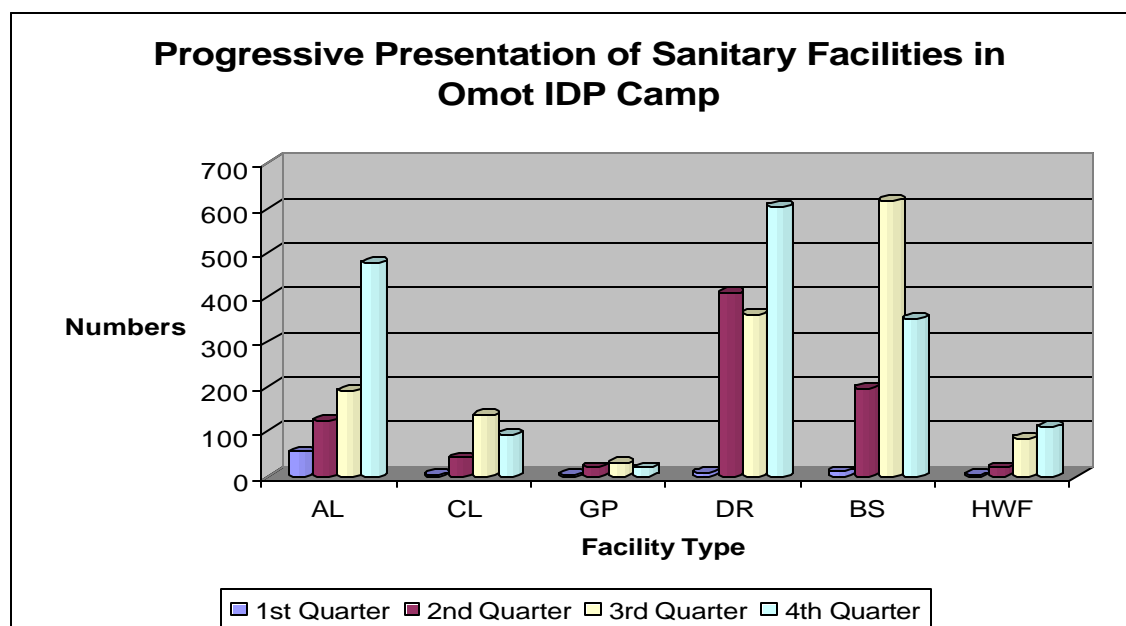
Sanitation

Omot was the only IDP camp among the five where sanitation activities were concentrated under this project. The table below shows these sanitation situations over the reporting period.

							Sanitation Situation		
							Baseline	End of Project	
	Population		Baseline						
IDP Camp	Dec-05	Sep-06	Latrine stances	OFDA stances	Stances by others	Total stances	Persons per stance	Persons per stance	Increment in latrine availability
Omot	8,850	4,698	53	366	58	477	167	10	800%
Total	8,850	4,698	53	366	58	477			

Hygiene promotion

Like sanitation, hygiene promotional activities were concentrated in Omot IDP camp where public health risks seem more prominent and more likely to be detrimental to health of internally displaced persons living there. Therefore due to constant mobilization, the numbers of facilities constructed are as shown in the graph below.



Key for the above chart

AL Adult latrines
CL Children's latrines
GP Garbage pits

DR Drying racks
BS Bathing shelters
HWF Handwashing facilities

Qualitative information on impact of sanitation and hygiene promotion

At the end of the project implementation period, a household and environmental hygiene promotional assessment was conducted in Omot IDP camp to get the winning blocks for award of prizes. In the process, 24 households were visited per block for each of the ten administrative blocks in the camp making a total of 240 households sampled. A total of 10 criteria were involved as a fair way of finding the winning blocks and awarding them based on impact.

This competition wasn't taken as a single item for determining the winning blocks but was also combined with an empowering approach where blocks were given the task of selecting a theme of their choice so as to develop drama sessions that depict good behavioral practices in sanitation and hygiene promotion. A combination of the two produced the best blocks adjudicated by external persons for transparency purposes.



Photos above show how captivating the drama competitions turned out with many children attracted to the sessions. Adults also participated both as actors and audience. The below table shows the criteria used for home campaigns and how the marks were scored.

Block Number	Total HHs per block	Number of households sampled	% of HHs targeted per block	% of HHs practicing handwashing after visiting latrines and before eating	% of HHs with installed handwashing facilities next to their latrines and are in use	% of HHs practicing safe water chain from water point to consumption	% of HHs in possession of children's latrines and in good use	% of households having adult latrines with doors, sanpits and squathole covers	% of HHs having bathing shelters that provide for privacy and with soak pits	% of HHs with properly constructed drying racks and are being used appropriately	% of HHs with drying lines for clothes and are in use	% of HHs with knowledge in preparation of Oral Rehydration Salt as first aid treatment of diarrhoea	% of HHs that use constructed garbage pits for proper disposal of HH generated wastes
			%tage	%tage	%tage	%tage	%tage	%tage	%tage	%tage	%tage	%tage	%tage
1	170	24	14%	58%	53%	70%	78%	46%	100%	100%	60%	45%	100%
2	153	24	16%	43%	63%	98%	90%	88%	90%	100%	90%	90%	100%
3	65	24	37%	80%	70%	68%	70%	33%	80%	80%	40%	47%	100%
4	67	24	36%	93%	87%	70%	73%	68%	100%	30%	50%	15%	100%
5	127	24	19%	73%	73%	93%	90%	33%	100%	90%	80%	55%	100%
6	64	24	38%	83%	80%	73%	68%	28%	70%	50%	80%	58%	70%
7	142	24	17%	90%	90%	58%	75%	70%	70%	65%	80%	65%	100%
8	183	24	13%	98%	87%	83%	80%	61%	100%	80%	60%	52%	100%
9	140	24	17%	70%	70%	68%	73%	45%	80%	90%	60%	5%	60%
10	138	24	17%	78%	67%	68%	83%	61%	0%	80%	80%	40%	100%
Average		24	22%	76%	74%	75%	78%	53%	79%	77%	68%	47%	93%

Achievements,

Water

Over the reporting period, the project created a great impact with positive indicators in Wol and Paimol Mutto IDP camps with safe water coverage figures of 27% and 40% just short of the recommended SPHERE standards. In Paimol Mutto, the impact could have been greater had the camp population not increased by 24%. This was achieved not only single-handedly but as intervention complementary to other projects previously implemented. In the other three camps the figures showed that the achievements were short of the recommended SPHERE minimum standards by at least 50% as shown in the table below.

IDP Camp	Baseline	End of Project	% increase in safe water coverage	% variance from SPHERE
	L/p/d	L/p/d		15 l/p/d
Ligiligi	2	6	200%	60%
Olung	3	7	133%	53%
Omot	3	6	100%	60%
Paimol Mutto	9	9	0%	40%
Wol	9	11	22%	27%

In Wol IDP camp, there is a lot of evidence that community members prefer fetching water from the motorized system and only go to the boreholes when the reservoirs are being filled. This is because of the reduced effort in water collection from the taps. When the project team interviewed the head of pump mechanics in Wol, it emerged that the rate of breakdown of hand pumps has reduced, which was attributed to the moderate usage pressure due to greater water availability from other sources. Initially there used to be a lot of water-related conflict between the UPDF in Ligiligi and Olung and the communities because in each of these camps, there was one borehole located at the edge of military detachments. But with the water distribution systems in use, those two boreholes have been dedicated to the UPDF and their wives and they do not access water from the distribution systems and this has reduced the tension.

With all production wells for the motorized water systems located in IDP camps, chlorine solution was flushed into the reservoir tanks and boreholes to ensure that the water supplied to the internally displaced persons are pathogen free and aesthetically acceptable to them. This dosing will be repeated quarterly to fulfill standard 2 of water supply under the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards.

With proper location of tap stands in the camps, average walking distances have been reduced to below 300 metres from households compared to the maximum 500m recommended by SPHERE standards. This can be further seen in the below table.

IDP Camp	% of HHs walking less than 500m to collect water for domestic use during baseline survey	% of HHs walking less than 500m to collect water for domestic use at end of project	Improvements made on walking distances by end of project
Ligiligi	12%	100%	88%
Olung	24%	100%	76%
Omot	70%	100%	30%
Paimol Mutto	64%	100%	36%
Wol	89%	100%	11%

With the water systems in place and functioning quite well, there are very positive results relating to reduced queuing time at all points. This is evidenced by proxies like increased per capita water consumption, reduced consumption of water from unprotected sources and the reduction of the water collection burden from women.



There have been a lot of changes in water collection time for all the five IDP camps due to increased water points and reduced walking distances. It was established during the baseline that water collection time in Omot, Paimol Mutto and Wol IDP camp was from 6:00 to 8:00AM before the water collectors take off for their daily agricultural activities. But now peak hours for water collection have changed according to camp priorities. Paimol and Omot IDP camps' peak hour starts at 11:00 AM and ends at noon meanwhile Ligiligi, Olung and Wol have theirs falling in mid-afternoon. Reservoir filling hours have therefore followed the above trends.

With the distribution of water containers in Wol, Paimol Mutto and Omot IDP camps, the situation around water collection and storage has been addressed. Inspection of tap stands in these camps revealed that there wasn't queuing. In households all the containers for water storage were filled. This implies that the communities are receiving sufficient quantities of water for domestic use. On the other hand also, camps like Olung and Ligiligi still have water collection and storage container deficits which remains areas for future interventions.

For each of the distribution systems, 2 persons were selected and trained both hands-on and in formal classroom sessions for all aspects of O&M required for these water systems. At the tap stands, 2 persons have also been trained as caretakers making the number of caretakers 10 per camp. Their roles and responsibilities were clearly spelt out to avoid conflicts.

Sanitation

With 366 stances of family latrines and 42 stances of children's latrines constructed in Omot and interventions by other agencies, latrine ratio has improved from 161 to 70 persons per stance – below SPHERE minimum standards. In Ligiligi, Olung, Paimol Mutto and Wol IDP camps where such activities were not implemented under this funding, the situation is as below.

IDP Camp	Persons per latrine stance during baseline survey	Persons per latrine stance at project end
Ligiligi	1686	521
Olung	840	808
Omot	167	10
Paimol Mutto	118	72
Wol	142	82

Although some community members still practice open defecation, its extent is minimal. In Omot IDP camp, the communities are quite satisfied with the sanitation facilities provided.

The picture shows a sample of children latrine in Omot IDP camp constructed following the untiring sensitization and mobilization of the communities by the trained hygiene promoters. Many children have been educated by their mothers on how to use them and this has made them appreciate their use.



Hygiene Promotion

The community in Omot IDP camp, with guidance from the project team, selected 6 persons per block who were later trained as block hygiene promoters making the total number 60. This training also included camp leadership to ensure cooperation as they execute their duties. The team emphasized a 50-50 representation of both male and female with the youth and other vulnerable groups being represented too. The roles of these persons were to sensitize households on issues related to the various aspects of hygiene promotion by holding joint meetings and home visits. The other responsibility was to mobilize the community for the construction of sanitary facilities and provide data on such to the project team.

Challenges / Constraints Encountered

Reluctant leadership

At the start of the implementation period, some of the camp leaders were reluctant in carrying out their roles and responsibilities. This included the mobilization of communities and the provision of relevant information for the project leading to difficulties for the team to get updated population figures and other facilities.

The project team therefore made a quick move to identify, select and train hygiene promoters to support the project in some of those activities. This was quite useful in the end especially that the leaders were involved in the whole process thereby eliminating any kind of conflict which could have arisen due to unclear roles and responsibilities.

Political interference

Some political leaders in view of soliciting votes from the community during the recent elections engaged in counter mobilization approaches on user fee collection normally used for O&M of hand pumps. This was common in Paimol Mutto where one of the candidates volunteered to make lumpsum payments to the user committees, promises

which never materialized. This kind of attitude led to increased dependency instead of making positive efforts towards sustainability.

The project took this issue up with the water and sanitation coordination forum which meets every 2nd Wednesday of the month. Members together with the district water department officials agreed on the way forward of incorporating operation and maintenance of all facilities with beneficiary contributions as a stepping stone towards sustainable developments.

Hydrogeological conditions

Some production wells could only be drilled hundreds of metres away from the centre of the camp due to the hydro geological nature of the areas. This led to increased costs of the installations with more lengths of pipes having to be used as in table below.

IDP Camp	Length of intake line in (m)		IDP Camp	Length of intake line in (m)
Ligiligi	800		Paimol Mutto	360
Omot	590		Wol	380

To regulate the overall cost per system, adjustments had to be made to the pipeline networks but without affecting the objective of the installations – appropriately locating tap stands and reducing on walking distances to water collection points. But still in some camps, such adjustments couldn't work out well and so the financial implications could not be avoided.

Ineffective community participation

Community participation was quite ineffective in Paimol Mutto IDP camp during trenching and backfilling of feed-in and distribution lines. Even with monetary incentives attached, participation still remained below par with much of their time vested in agricultural activities as priorities. Wol community wanted direct cash on a day-by-day arrangement for the works to be done creating a lot of daily paperwork.

With continuous encouragements from the team, a few people showed interest and many others joined in to full participation but only after the project had lost a lot of time. In Wol a mix of daily payments and end of activity payments methods were used to balance the whole situation and satisfy both sides.

Changes in priorities

In the wet seasons, the community preferred to tend to agricultural activities rather than providing semi-skilled and unskilled labour for the motorized water system installations and latrine construction – the latter especially in Omot. More so, community meetings became very ineffective due to poor attendance.

Project plans had to be rescheduled to accommodate such deviations which suited all parties. Community sensitization meetings had to be rescheduled for early afternoons and sometimes before community members leave for their gardens in the morning. This was possible because the UPDF had set curfews on time to get out of the camp boundaries to go for agricultural activities.

Vulnerability factors

In Omot IDP camp some administrative blocks experienced difficulties in grouping beneficiaries for construction of latrines. The reason being high numbers of vulnerable groups like persons affected by HIV/AIDS, widows and child-headed households. In the end some groups lacked able bodied households who could manage to build their group latrines. This problem was compounded by the fact that group latrines should be used by households in the neighbourhood and also in attempting to work within humanitarian guidelines.

Since there was no way of redistributing the households, the community was mobilized to join hands and support those vulnerable groups. This led to the construction of 17 stances of latrines for such disadvantaged groups.

Difficult geological strata

Due to the difficult nature of the soils in Omot, latrines pits could not be sunk to depths beyond 24ft. Therefore most community members were running away from this activity and engaging in the construction of other sanitary facilities that required little energy like drying racks, bathing shelters and drying lines. These hard soil formations also greatly affected the sinking of soak pits for bathing shelters and water points and also trenching of pipelines for the motorized water systems in Olung, Ligiligi and Omot IDP camps.

Stronger pit digging tools were provided to Omot to speed up latrine construction process and in support of the construction of soak pits for the other sanitary facilities. For pipeline trenches where the stone layering was impenetrable, pipes were laid and a layer of concrete was used to cover them to avoid being damaged by human activities.

Local materials not locally available

The construction of tank stands required a lot of local materials which were not readily available in Omot, Ligiligi and Olung. This is because the market for some of the materials wasn't there before, especially clay burnt bricks. Other materials like hardcore stones, coarse aggregates and sand, due to the geological nature of the areas, were not available locally.

Most of the local materials had to be transported from over 50 kms away and coupled with the bad roads meant the cost of constructing the tank stands in those locations exceeded the initial figure budgeted.

Limited skills in the project area

There were delays during the fabrication of doors and window vents for the generator housing for Paimol Mutto and Wol motorized water systems by the only local workshop in Kalongo. This delayed the completion of the project for up to 45 days whilst this fabrication was being carried out.

A better workshop was identified but from outside the project area which was 76 kms away where the remaining doors and vents were fabricated from.

Groundwater table fluctuation

In Wol and Paimol Mutto IDP camps, pumping was being done twice a day to supply 40,000 litres of water per day but this had negative impact on proximal boreholes by

lowering of the water tables below the pumping depth. Therefore this reduced drastically the normal extraction rates of hand pumps installed on boreholes neighbouring the motorized ones.

Since the motorized water system is complementary to the existing boreholes in providing safe and clean water, the frequency of filling the reservoir tanks had to be reduced to once a day in effect supplying 20,000 litres per day. With this remedy, yields of the initially affected boreholes were reinstated and are now functioning properly.

Influence from proximal mushrooming decongestion camps

Towards the middle of the implementation period, decongestion camps started increasing close to most original camps including the five project IDP camps. The effects were experienced more in Omut where the leaders and hygiene promoters raised complaints on slow activity progress due to portions of the population getting involved in the construction of the decongestion camps where they intend to move to with time.

With this problem identified, more sensitization of communities were carried out, which eventually brought the implementation process back on track. They were also reminded that if they fail to avail time for the construction of facilities in the original camps in which they still live, then their names shall be removed from the camp register for any other project.

Poor Road Infrastructure

The project area is one which suffers a lot from blocked roads due to bad weather most especially during the rainy season, which is also exacerbated by the soil nature. A bridge connecting a lot of the project area was damaged leading to the closure of that road. This made reaching the camps beyond the bridge more difficult.

Alternative routes had to be used despite their poor surfaces and distances to access those camps increasing the total time from one hour to approximately two hours. With the main road impassible, heavy traffic were redirected to the alternative routes damaging them even further.

Vandalism

The armoured electrical cabling supplying power to the submersible pump for the motorized water system in Wol IDP camp was cut by an unidentified person when trying to tap electricity from the line. This caused a short-circuiting and affecting the power flow to the pump.

A small generator housing was built right at the point of pumping to avoid running the lines up to 380 metres away as was in the first instance. The community through their leaders was then requested to devise a way of protecting the generator from any form of vandalism. Eventually it was agreed that security will be provided by the UPDF.

Amendment to original proposal

During the baseline survey it was quantitatively established that Omiya Pacwa IDP camp with 100% of the water collectors drawing water from boreholes (protected source) unlike the others. It was also noted that there was very limited queuing at water collection points even at peak hours. The available quantity of water for drinking, cooking and for personal hygiene per person per day was 2 litres short of the recommended minimum

standard specified in the humanitarian working policy guide commonly referred to as SPHERE standards. On the other hand, it was found out that the ratio of persons per borehole was at 1:450 which in reality comes down to 1:270 when 60% of the persons are accounted for by children.

Based on the above, the project decided to make better use of the resources to intervene in the decongestion camps of Ligiligi and Olung where the situation was more desperate. These camps had a combined population of 12,632 which is 20% higher than the population in Omiya Pacwa. These adjustments proved to be more beneficial especially when water consumption figures in these two camps are critically observed.

Success Stories

Success story on dam water in Ligiligi IDP Camp

“So what is the water situation like in Ligiligi IDP camp?” One project team member asked a woman collecting water from a tap.

“My son, I am very comfortable now since the water point is just a few metres from my hut. Before CESVI constructed this water point, I used to walk 2kms to fetch dam water for all domestic consumptions – being the only source of water available. Now I don’t have to worry about insecurity anymore. I can even now send my young daughter, which I couldn’t risk doing before for fear of either her being abducted, raped or tortured, to collect for me water as I engage in other domestic activities. Without this kind of support, I wouldn’t be living comfortably like this. I am grateful for this” (This was the translated version of her reply).

Success story on sanplat production group in Kalongo Town Council

After searching in vain for skilled community groups to engage in slab production for latrine construction in Omot IDP camp, the project team identified one local group with potential that could be developed. They were trained on slab production and later left on their own to cast the 408 sanplats meant for the project with just technical supervision coming from the project team. The group completed the task very successfully and later started winning similar contracts locally. They also cast 300 sanplats for CESVI’s activities funded by the Royal Netherlands Government. This approach therefore became very beneficial to both the project since it gave money to the local population. The community also benefited because it increased their learning which they are now replicating.

Success story on women participation in project activities

The gender empowerment objective of the project produced a significant impact in the involvement of women in activities that have been traditionally male dominated. Their full participation in trenching pipelines and earning money from it has benefited entire household members since the monies were used for the daily purchase of household consumables. At the end of the project, even men started appreciating what they saw women doing and yet initially they thought that was “men’s” work.

Observed Impacts

- ✓ The training of hygiene promoters in Omot IDP camp and their constant reiteration of key hygiene messages has yielded very positive impacts in many areas as highlighted below:
 - 75% of households show high level of cleanliness of water collection and storage containers,
 - 76% of the populations practice handwashing before meals and after visiting latrines with 74% using possessing handwashing facilities,
 - 78% have adopted proper disposal methods of children's faeces,
 - 53% of adults use pit latrines for faecal disposal,
 - 79% of households have and use bathing shelters which provide for privacy with soak pits,
 - 70% of households have and properly use drying racks for utensils,
 - 68% of households have and use drying lines for clothes,
 - 47% of mothers have practicable knowledge on preparation and use of ORS as first aid treatment of diarrhoea,
 - 93% of households use garbage pits for the disposal of household generated wastes.
- ✓ The numbers of persons suffering from skin diseases related to hygiene has greatly reduced with better bathing facilities constructed and the periodical distribution of general purpose soap. This was also reported by the health unit in the camp.
- ✓ The drama competitions organized and facilitated by the project has made the key messages in hygiene promotion more practicable by community members since there are even hygiene message songs that adults and children sing as self motivation when they are engaged in household chores.
- ✓ A mini door to door survey revealed that many people have been giving audience to the hygiene messages that were being aired on a local FM station on daily basis. It was also noted this contributed to the improvement in the good behavioural practices in the camps.
- ✓ The introduction of weekly "camp clean" days has impacted positively on the level of cooperation among internally displaced persons living in Omot.
- ✓ The consumption of safe and clean water has increased with the water from the motorized water systems taking first priority.
- ✓ The gender empowerment objective of the project produced significant impact in the involvement of women in activities that have been traditionally male dominated due to cultural practices. Their full participation in trenching pipelines and earning money from it has benefited all household members since the monies are used for the daily purchase of household consumables.

Overall performance of the project

The project achievements are summarized in table below¹.

IDP Camp	Latrine coverage, persons per stance			Other Sanitary Facilities														
				Adult			Children			Garbage Pits			Drying Racks			Bathing Shelters		
	Baseline L/p/d	End of Project L/p/d	% availability increase	Baseline	End of Project	% availability increase	Baseline	End of Project	% availability increase	Baseline	End of Project	% availability increase	Baseline	End of Project	% availability increase	Baseline	End of Project	% availability increase
Ligiligi	2	4	100%	1686	521	69%	4	23	475%	4	7	75%	33	47	42%	5	82	1540%
Olung	3	3	0%	840	808	4%	1	11	1000%	3	4	33%	13	21	62%	3	37	1133%
Omot	3	9	200%	167	10	94%	2	94	4600%	3	18	500%	11	353	3109%	8	603	7438%
Paimol Mutto	9	17	89%	118	72	39%	56	114	104%	21	14	-33%	30	102	240%	44	61	39%
Wol	9	17	89%	142	82	42%	22	49	123%	64	36	-44%	28	149	432%	57	73	28%
Average	5	10	96%	591	299	50%	17	58	1260%	19	16	106%	23	134	777%	23	171	2036%

¹ The direct project impact in sanitation is in Omot camp. However, other sanitary facilities in the table below are achieved by CESVI and other agencies under different funding.